

Evidentiary Document No. 5396.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
OF THE FAR EAST

NO. 1.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS
against
ALAKI, Sadao and others.

I, Alexander Gordon WEYNTON of Castlemaine in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Lieutenant in the Australian Military Forces, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was a Lieutenant in the 8th Australian Division Signals and was taken prisoner by the Japanese in Singapore on 15th February, 1942.

2. On the 8th July, 1942, I left Singapore for Sandakan, Borneo, with "B" Force which consisted of 1492 Australian prisoners under command of Lt-Col Walsh. This force disembarked at Sandakan on 18th and 19th July, 1942, and marched 9 miles to Sandakan Prisoner of War Camp.

3. In the first week in September, 1942, all prisoners able to walk were lined up on the parade ground in front of Japanese guard house. They were surrounded by Japanese soldiers and machine guns were trained on them. Captain Hoshijima addressed the prisoners through an interpreter. He told us that we were to sign what he called a "non-escape" agreement. The document was read out. As far as I can recall it read, "I give my word not to attempt to escape. I agree to carry out all orders of the I.J.A. and to inform the I.J.A. if I hear of anyone planning to escape and I agree that any punishment inflicted upon a prisoner of war shall be just and I agree that the I.J.A. will be entitled to shoot anyone who attempts to escape." Lt. Col. Walsh said he wouldn't sign it and told us not to sign it. He was seized by the Japs, his arms were bound and he was slapped across the face and beaten with swords and scabbards. A squad of soldiers marched him to a position behind the guard house. Captain Hoshijima told us that if we didn't sign the agreement Lt. Col. Walsh would be shot. Some of the troops shouted out "We'll sign it. We don't want the Colonel to be shot." A consultation was held among the officers, it was decided that the agreement could not be binding and that we would sign it if the Colonel was released. He was released and we signed it.

4. About the middle of August, 1942, the Japs demanded working parties for construction of road from camp to site of proposed aerodrome. Three hundred prisoners were supplied daily under protest. The road reached the aerodrome at the start of September, 1942. The Japs then demanded that the working parties be increased to 700 men per day as they were required for the construction of the aerodrome. A protest was made to Major Suga, the Commanding Officer of all Prisoners of War in Borneo

that the use of men for this purpose was contrary to the Conventions. He replied that the aerodrome was to be used for civilian aircraft and that as prisoners of the Japanese Army we had to obey the orders of the Japanese Army and that we would work for the Japanese until we died. From the start of September until first week in November, 1942, I worked regularly on a working party. Hours of work were 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. with an hour for lunch, with one day's holiday per fortnight. Other work parties were used for road work, tree felling, wood-cutting and grass-cutting.

5. The rations supplied to prisoners in the camp consisted of 11 ounces of rice daily and about a spoonful of vegetables at midday and evening meals. For the sick the ration was half of the ordinary ration - 5½ ounces of rice. The working parties at the drome received the normal rice ration and in addition for their midday meal got fish and as much tapioca and sweet potatoes as they could eat.

6. Prisoners in the various working parties who were alleged to have broken regulations or not to be working sufficiently hard were beaten with rifle butts, swords, scabbards and pieces of 3 inch by 3 inch wood by the guards. In October, 1942, a special squad of 6 or 7 Japanese armed with wooden swords and riding crops were given a roving commission to visit the various working parties to speed up the work. This squad would come up to a party which was alleged not to be working hard enough, line them up, order them to hold their hands over their heads and then beat them about the head, back and pelvic bones. Everyone in the party would be beaten. At times men were so severely beaten that they became unconscious. All were badly bruised and many received open wounds which would turn to ulcers. I was myself so beaten on three occasions.

In March, 1943, a member of one of the working parties named Constable was tied up by his wrists to a tree at the aerodrome at about 8.30 a.m. He was then beaten about the head and body with wooden swords, swords in scabbards, rifle butts and pieces of wood. This beating was continued throughout the day by relays of Japs. At 5.30 p.m. when we left the drome it was still continuing. On the following day he was returned to camp on a stretcher and was then sent to hospital. I saw him two days later. He was dying. He told me that he had been beaten for 16 hours. Both his arms had been broken. He died four days later as a result of the beating.

In October, 1942, the Japs caused a wooden cage to be constructed in front of the guard house. It was erected on wooden stilts about 2 feet 6 inches from the ground. It was 6 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches high by 4 feet wide. It had a hardwood floor. Its sides and ends consisted of 1 inch by 1 inch

hardwood slats each slat separated from its adjacent slat by the space of an inch. The top was made of planking covered by an attap roof. The door was a small opening at the front of the cage about 2½ feet by 2 feet. It was used by the Japanese to confine prisoners of war who were alleged to have broken regulations. The Japs called this cage Esau.

8. As a result of a conference between our intelligence officer Captain Matthews and other officers in October, 1942, I secured materials from natives and from the camp and constructed a wireless set. From November, 1942, onwards, I listened to BBC news on the wireless and disseminated it through the camp. When not in use the set was hidden. I was assisted in the working of the set by Corporals Small, Mills and Richards. Captain Matthews and Lieutenant Wells were engaged in getting medical supplies into the camp surreptitiously. On 2nd. May, 1943, I had sent a letter to a camp containing 500 British prisoners of war stating that we were going to send them some medical supplies. This was intercepted by the Japanese. I was arrested by Japanese guards on the evening of 3 May, 1943. I was assaulted by Captain Hoshijima and then made to stand at attention outside the guard house from 7.30 p.m. until 10 a.m. the next morning. I was then sentenced to 14 days imprisonment in the cage. At the same time five others were sentenced to imprisonment in the cage on other charges. We were all put in the cage. It was not possible for all of us to lie down in this cage together, therefore we had to take it in turns throughout the 24 hours. We were given normal camp rations. Throughout the period we were not allowed to wash or shave or to leave the cage except for the purpose of going to the latrines. We had no bedclothes. It rained very heavily whilst I was in the cage and for two of the fourteen days I was in the cage I was wet through. At the conclusion of my confinement I was sent to Hospital by the medical officer. I remained in hospital until I was arrested by Camp Commandant on 29th July, 1943, and confined in the cage until the morning of 12th August, 1943. I was then called before the Camp Commandant. He said that I had a wireless set and that I must tell him where it was. I denied all knowledge of the radio set. He then told me in very good English that he would send me to some place where I would be made to talk. I was then sent back to the cage where I remained without food or water and not allowed to go to the latrines. On the 14th August, I was bound hand and foot and thrown into a lorry and taken to the Kempei Tai Headquarters at Sandakan.

9. At Kempei Tai Headquarters I was put into a room and made to sit cross-legged at attention. There were about 25 others in the room sitting in the same way, Australian soldiers, English internees and natives. We were compelled to sit in this position from 7 a.m. until 9.30 p.m. and we were not allowed to speak to each other. We were allowed to lie down and sleep in this same room from 9.30 p.m. to 7 a.m. but the lights were kept

alight all the time. For five minutes every morning and afternoon we were made to do physical jerks. If these physical jerks were not carried out to the satisfaction of the guards the person offending was beaten or was forced to remain in one of the physical jerk positions throughout five or ten minutes. We were permitted to leave the room for the purpose of going to the latrine. From 14th August, 1943, until 26th October, 1943, I received this treatment except on those occasions when I was taken out for interrogation.

10. I was first taken out for interrogation at about 9 a.m. on 16th August, 1943. I was taken into another room where I was compelled to sit cross-legged at attention on the floor. An interpreter and six or seven members of the Kempei Tai were in this room. I was asked what I knew of a radio set in the camp and of the activities of Captain L. C. Matthews and Lieutenant R. G. Wells. I denied all knowledge of these matters. I was immediately beaten about the head and shoulders with a riding whip. I was again asked the same questions and again denied all knowledge. The Kempei Tai then held me down, took my shirt off and burnt me underneath the arms with lighted cigarettes. I was then sent back to the main room to sit at attention again. Three days later I was again taken out for interrogation. I was asked the same questions but still denied all knowledge of the radio set or the activities of the other officers. I was again beaten and burnt as previously. In addition they applied jujitsu holds to me, throwing me around the room and causing me great pain by twisting my arms, head, legs and feet. I was again taken back to the main room. On 28th August, 1943, I was taken by the Kempei Tai to another building for interrogation and was again treated in the same manner as I had been at the previous interrogation. After this treatment they placed before me statements which they had obtained from natives. These showed that I had been outside the camp compound at night securing radio parts. They also showed me a diary which had been kept by an officer at our camp. This contained information as to the activities of myself and my two assistants Corporals Mills and Small in connection with the radio set. They then brought Mills and Small into the room. We all then admitted that we had the radio set in the camp but denied all knowledge of the activities of the other officers. The Japanese continued to interrogate us until 3 a.m. next day when we returned to the main room. Later the same day Mills and Small were interrogated separately. When their evidence differed in any detail from the evidence that I had given the previous day, we were all beaten up together and made to agree on the point that the Japanese considered we differed. This then went on until the interrogation was completed, a period of approximately 4½ days. Having completed the interrogation with regard to the radio set, I was then subjected to further interrogation with regard to my association with Matthews and Wells, and because of the denials that I made, I was further tortured with cigarette butts, tacks were put down my finger nails and hammered so

that they went into the quick of the nail and I was tied by the wrists to a beam and forced to kneel on the ground with my legs out behind me. A beam was placed over my ankles and two Kempeitai officers saw-sawed on that beam in such a way that the arch caused by the natural bending of the foot was subject to extreme pressure.

11. After about 2½ minutes of that torture I became unconscious and awoke after a bucket of water had been thrown over me. I was unable to walk for approximately four days after that treatment. I saw Captain Matthews, Doctor Taylor, Lt. Wells, Mr. Mavor subjected to the same type of treatment, but in addition Lt. Wells was subjected to the rice torture and although I did not see this administered I saw Wells within three hours after it had been administered. I was not further interrogated at Sandakan.

12. On 29th October, together with a number of other suspects, I was removed from Sandakan to Kuching by sea, on a 300 ton freighter, which we reached on 2nd. November. On arrival at Kuching we were immediately transferred to Kuching Gaol. From 2nd. November, 1943, until the morning of the 8th March, 1944, I was confined with the other prisoners in the Kuching Gaol. During this period, we had to sit to attention from 7 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. We were not allowed to talk to one another. On six to eight occasions during this period I was taken out and interrogated, but no violence was used in the course of these interrogations. The food consisted of 8 oz of rice a day, plus two spoonfuls of vegetables. The cells were crawling alive with bedbugs and lice and nothing was ever done to eradicate them, although we complained very bitterly.

13. From the last week in December onwards, batches of prisoners were taken out and tried. On 29th February, 1944, myself, Rickards, Small, Mills and McDonough were all tried together. The Court consisted of a Lt. Colonel as the President, a Captain and a Major on the bench. The prosecuting Officer was a Captain. There was an interpreter sitting just below the president and there was a court writer, a Japanese Warrant Officer, and a Guard. After the interpreter announced to us that our trial was about to commence, I asked where the Defending Officer was. He communicated that to the President of the Court - the Lt. Colonel - and the request was treated in a rather jocular manner, in as much as they thought it was amusing. They said I was not entitled to a Defending Officer. It was the Japanese law that I should not have one. We were not told what the charges against us were.

14. The trial then commenced by each of the members of the Bench asking each one of the defendants two questions. They then checked the answers with the dossier which they had in front of them. Then the President of the Court made some remark and the

Prosecuting Officer got up and he addressed the Court at some length. He asked that I be sentenced to eight years penal servitude. We were at that time, fairly conversant with certain phraseology that the Japanese used and I was able to understand that he asked that I be sentenced to eight years imprisonment. After the address of the prosecuting officer and before the Court adjourned, I was asked if I had anything to say before sentence was passed upon me. I then told the Court that the only reason that we operated the radio set was because the news that they were supplying the camp with was incorrect; that it was necessary that the morale of the camp be kept up, particularly those prisoners who were in hospital and that I had only done what I considered was my duty and what they would have done in similar circumstances. I also asked that in view of the fact that I was the senior officer present of the five being tried, and that the others concerned were not commissioned officers, and that they were only doing what I had told them to do, therefore, as such, they should receive the clemency of the Court. After that, the Court adjourned for a period of about five to ten minutes and then re-assembled. We were again marched in and a sentence of ten years was passed upon me - the additional two years, I was informed by the interpreter, was because I was insolent. W/O Hickards was sentenced to five years imprisonment, Cpl. Mills two years, Cpl. Small 18 months and S/Sgt. McDonough to 6 months.

15. After the sentence I was returned to Kuching Gaol and put back in the same cell. On the morning of 8th March, 1944, we were taken down to the wharf at Kuching and put on board a vessel of approximately 1000 tons. There were nineteen of us, who had all been tried by Court Martial at some time or other. We were then put down into the aft hatch in a cage built into the side of the vessel. This cage was just big enough to hold us all lying down - it was not more than about 3 ft. 6 inches high, just long enough for us to lie down and that included the space occupied by a big latrine right in the middle of us. We were tied up for a couple of hours, and then they loosed us. We were never allowed up on the deck, except for the purpose of one man being allowed to go up to the latrine. We arrived at Singapore in the evening of March 10th and disembarked on the morning of March 11th. We were taken direct by truck to the Outram Road Gaol.

SWORN AT TOKYO THIS)
THE 21st. DAY OF)
NOVEMBER, 1946,)
BEFORE ME)

(Sgd).A..G..Weynton....

.(Sgd).Thomas.F..Mernane.
Lieutenant-Colonel
Australian Military Forces

Exh 1667A

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1.

東京國際軍事裁判所

第一、

アメリカ合衆国其ノ他 對 荒木貞夫其ノ他

私、アレグザンダー・ゴードン・ウエイントン
「オーストラリヤ」聯邦「ダクトリヤ」州
「キヤスルメイン」

居住、「オーストラリヤ」州中尉に宣達シ、
左ノ通り陳述ス。

一、私ハ第八「オーストラリヤ」師団通信隊所
屬ノ中尉デアリマシテ、一九四二年二月十日
日シンガポールニ於テ日本軍ノ爲捕ヘトナリ
マシタ。

二、一九四二年七月八日、私ハ一四九二名ノ「
オーストラリヤ」人俘虜カラ成ル「ウオルシ
ユ」中佐指揮下ノ「B」軍ト共ニ「シンガポ
ール」ヲ行テ「ボルネオ」ノ「サングカン」
ヘ同ヒマシタ。此ノ隊ハ一九四二年七月十八
日及十九日「サングカン」ニ上陸シ、「サン
ダカン」俘虜收容所迄九哩ノ道ヲ行進シマシ
タ。

三、一九四二年九月ノ第一週ニ、歩行出來ル俘

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

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2.

全員ハ日本軍衛兵所前ノ練兵場ニ並列サ
セラレマシタ。彼等ハ日本兵ニ圍マレ、機
關銃ガ彼等ニ向ケラレマシタ。「ホシジマ」
大尉ガ通譯ヲ通シテ俘虜ニ演説シマシタ。
彼ハ彼ノ所聞「不逃亡」協定ニ我々が署名
スルノダト云ヒマシタ。吾等ハ頭ミ上デラ
ラレマシタ。私ノ想起シ得ル限り、ソレハ
次ノ様ニ登イデアリマシタ。「私ハ逃亡ヲ
圖ラナイコトヲ誓ヒマス。私ハ日本帝國陸
軍ノ一切ノ命令ヲ實行シ、且ツ逃亡ヲ計畫
スル者ガアルコトヲ同キ知ツタ時ハ日本帝
國陸軍ニ通知スルコトニ同意シマス。又俘
虜ニ加ヘラレル如何ナル側面モ正當ナルコ
トニ同意シマス。又日本帝國陸軍ハ逃亡ヲ
企テル如何ナル者モ射殺スル權利ガアルコ
トニ同意シマス。」「ウオルシユ」中佐ハ
署名シナイト云ヒ吾々ニモ署名スルナト云
ヒマシタ。中佐ハ日本兵ニ捕ヘラレ兩手ヲ
縛ラレテ、肩ヲ平手打ニサレ、又劍ヤ劍鞘
ヲ握ラレマシタ。
一隊ノ兵士ガ彼ヲ衛兵所前ノアル地點ニ歩
カセマシタ。ホシジマ大尉ハ若シ我々が協
定ニ署名シナイナラ「ウオルシユ」中佐ハ

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3.

健康サレルト云ヒマシタ。何人カノ兵隊ガ叫
ビマシタ。「我々ハ看任シマス。我々ハ中佐
ヲ看シテ賞ヒタクハナイ。」將校達ノ間ニ協
議ガ成カレ、協定ハ拘束力ガアル筈ハナイコ
ト、中佐ガ釋放サレルナラ看任シヨウト云フ
コトヲ決定シマシタ。中佐ハ釋放サレ、吾
々ハ看任シマシタ。

四、一九四二年八月半頃、日本軍ハ收容所カラ
飛行場建設予定地迄ノ連絡橋梁ノ架ノ作業ハ
ヲ要求シマシタ。三百人ノ俘虜ガ毎日、不承
不承出サレマシタ。遂ニ一九四二年九月初
旬飛行場ニ遷シマシタ。スルト日本軍ハ飛行
場ノ建設ニ必要ダカラ作業隊ヲ七百人ニ増加
スル様要求シマシタ。此ノ目的ノ爲ニ人々ヲ
使用スルコトハ協定ニ反スルト云フ抗議ガ
「ボルネオ」ノ全俘虜指揮官「スガ」少佐ニ
提出サレマシタ。

少佐ハ飛行場ガ民間航空機ノ爲ニ使用サレル
コトニナツテ居ル事、及吾々ハ日本國軍ノ俘
虜トシテ、日本國軍ノ命令ニ服従セネバナラ
ヌコト又、吾々が死ス迄ハ日本軍ノ爲ニ働ク
ベキテアルト答ヘマシタ。一九四二年九月初
旬カラ、十一月ノ第一週迄、私ハ親即的ニ作

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4.

業はテ働キマシタ。作業時間ハ午前八時カラ
午後五時迄、間ニ昼食休みガ一時間アリ二週
間ニ一展休日ガアリマシタ。他ノ作業ハ道路
略作業、伐木、薪割、及草刈ニ使用サレマシ
タ。

五、 收容所内ノ俘虏ニ支給サレタ、食糧ハ毎日
米ガ十一、オンスト昼食及夕食時約一匙ノ
食料カラ成ツテ居リマシタ。病人ニ對シテハ
普通食ノ半分一、米ガ五オンス半テアリマシタ。
飛行場ノ作業ハ普通ノ米飯食糧ノ外ニ、鹽
食ニハ、魚ト、食べラレル丈ケノタビオカト
甘藷ヲ取リマシタ。

六、 各作業ハノ俘虏デ、規則ヲ破ツタトカ、余
リ熱心ニ働カナイト認メラレタ人々ハ、衛兵
ニ銃床、劍、鞘又ハ三尺平方ノ木片デ毆ラレ
マシタ。一九四二年十月ニ、木劍ト東馬場ヲ
場行シタ、六、七人ノ日本人ノ特別隊ガ各作
業隊ヲ訪レテ、作業ヲ促進スル任務ヲ負ヘラ
レタ。此ノ隊ハ、余リ熱心ニ働イテキナイト
認メラレタ作業隊ノ所ヘユキ、彼等ヲ打バセ
兩手ヲ頭ノ上ニ上ゲサセ、ソレカラ頭、背、
腰骨等ヲ打テマシタ。
作業隊長ハ誰モ、皆打タレルノデシタ。時ニ

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ニハ人々ハ意識不明ニナル程酷ク打タレマシ
タ。皆酷ク傷ツキ、多クノ人ハ裂傷ヲ受ケ、
ソレハ潰瘍ニナルノデシム。私自身三回ニ亙
リ其ノ様ニ殴ラレマシタ。

一九四三年三月ニ或ル作業隊ノ一員「コン
スタブル」ハ午前八時半頃、飛行場ノ一本ノ
木ニ兩手頭ヲ縛ラレマシタ。彼ハソレカラ、
頭ヤ体ヲ、木剣、絹付剣、飢床、木片デ打タ
レマシタ。此ノ殴打ハ、一日中日本兵ガ次カ
ラ次ヘ引キ繼イテ行ハレマシタ。

午後五時三十分、我々が飛行場ヲ去ツタ時、
尙續イテ居リマシタ。翌日彼ハ担架ニ乗セラ
レテ、收容所ニ歸サレ、次イテ、病院ヘ送ラ
レマシタ。私ハ二日後ニ彼ヲ見マシタ。

彼ハ死ニカケテ居リマシタ。彼ハ私ニ、十六
時間續ケテ打タレタト語リマシタ。彼ノ兩肩
ハ折レテキマシタ。彼ハ此ノ殴打ノ結果四日
後ニ死ニマシタ。

但一九四二年十月、日本兵ハ衛兵所ノ前ニ一
ツノ木ノ竪ヲ造ラセマシタ。其レハ地上カラ、
約二呎、高サ三呎六吋、巾四呎デアリマシタ。
竪ハ堅木ノ床ヲ持ツテ居リマシタ。前後兩側
ハ一時角ノ板ヲ夫レゾレ、四ノ板カラ一呎

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6.

關レテ出來テ居リマシタ。

上部ハ「アタツフ」屋根テ蔽ヘレタ板張りテ出
來テキマシタ。

扉ハ壁ノ前方ノ高サ約二呎半ト幅二呎ノ大サノ
切り口テシタ。是ハ規則違反ト認メラレタ俘虜
ヲ閉ジ込メル爲、日本軍ニヨリ使用サレマシタ。
日本兵ハ此ノ壁ヲ管倉ト呼ンデキマシタ。

八、一九四二年十月、吾々ノ情報將校「マシユ
ス」大尉其ノ他ノ將校同ノ協議ノ結果、私ハ村
料ヲ土民及收容所カラ獲得シテ無線機ヲ組立テ
マシタ。

一九四二年十一月以降、私ハ B・B・C ニユ
スラ此ノ無線機ヲ導キ、ソレヲ收容所中ニ置メ
マシタ。使用シタイ時機私ハ暗シテオキマシタ。
私ハ機體ノ操作ニ當ツテハ「スモール」「ミル
ス」及「リチャーズ」各伍長ノ援助ヲ得マシタ。
「マシユース」大尉ト「ワエルス」中尉ハ醫藥
品ヲ内密ニ手ニ入レル仕舞ラシテキマシタ。

一九四三年五月二日、五百名ノ英國兵俘虜ヲ收
容シテキル收容所ニ吾々が彼等ニ醫藥品ヲ送ル
豫定デアルト書イタ手紙ヲ送ツテ貰ヒマシタ。
此ノ手紙ハ日本軍ニ途中テ押ヘラレマシタ。私
ハ一九四三年五月三日ノ夕方、日本衛兵ニ逮捕

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サレマシタ。私ハホシジマ大尉ニ臨イ目ニ合ハ
サレ、ソレカラ、衛兵所ノ外デ、午後七時三十
分カラ、翌朝十時迄氣ヲ付ケノ養分デ立タサレ
マシタ。私ハソレカラ、艦ノ中ニ十四日間監禁
ヲ云ヒ渡サレマシタ。同ジ時ニ他ニ五人ノ者が
他ノ罪名デ艦ノ中ニ監禁ヲ宣告サレマシタ。

我々ハ皆同ジ艦ニ入レラレマシタ。吾々皆が一
緒ニ艦ノ中デ横ニナルコトハ不可能デシタノデ
吾々ハ一日二十四時間ヲ通シテ交代デ横ニナラ
ネバナリマセンデシタ。吾々ハ普通ノ收容所ニ
食ヲ支給サレマシタ。

監禁中、洗面モ剃リモ又廁ヘ行ク爲以外ハ外
ヘ出ル事モ許サレマセンデシタ。吾々ハ器具ヲ
持テマセンデシタ。私ガ艦ニ居タ時大雨ガ降リ
マシタノデ、艦ノ中ニ居タ十四日間ノ中、二日
間私ハスブ濡レデアリマシタ。私ハ監禁ノ終リ
ニ官医ニ依ツテ病院ヘ送ラレマシタ。私ハ一九
四三年七月二十九日收容所長ニ送附サレル迄病
院ニ居リソレカラ、一九四三年八月十二日連艦
ノ中ニ監禁サレマシタ。私ハソレカラ收容所長
ノ前ニ呼ビ出サレマシタ。彼ハ私ガ無電機ヲ持
ツテキルト云ヒ、ソレガ何處ニアルカ詰サネバ
ナラスト云ヒマシタ。私ハ無電機装置ニ聞スル

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8.

何ニモ知ラナイト云ヒマシタ。其處デ彼ハ流
場ナ英語デ、私ヲ或ル處ニ送り、其處デ私ハ、
ロヲ刺ラサレルダラウト云ヒマシタ。ソレカ
ラ私ハ檻ニ閉サレ、食物モ水モ與ヘラレス、
廁ニユクコトモ許サレスニ居リマシタ。

八月十四日、私ハ手、足ヲ縛ラレ、貨物自動
車ニ投ゲ込まレ、「サンダカン」ノ憲兵隊本
部ニ送レテ行カレマシタ。

九、

憲兵隊本部デ、私ハ一室ニ收容サレ、氣ヲ
付ケノ姿勢デアグラシカイテ座ラサレマシタ。
部屋ニハ同シ様ニ座ツテヤル人ガ他ニ約二十
五名、「オーストラリヤ」兵、英山人被抑留
者及土民ガ居リマシタ。我々ハ此ノ姿勢デ午
前七時半カラ、午後九時半迄座ラサレ、オ互
ビニロヲ閉クコトハ許サレマセンテシタ。

我々ハ此ノ同シ部屋デ午後九時三十分カラ午
前七時迄檻ニナツテ、眠ルコトヲ許サレマシ
タガ、燈火ハ其ノ間中ツイタマ、テシタ。

毎朝及毎日午後、五分間宛、我々ハ体操ヲサ
セラレマシタ。若シ体操ガ、衛兵ノ満足ノ行
ク様ニ行ハレナイト衛兵ノ氣ニ入ラナイ其ノ
人ハ打タレ、或ハ、五分乃至十分間續ケテ、
体操ノ姿勢ノ一ツヲトラサレマシタ。我々ハ

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9.

副へ行ク爲ニ部屋ヲ出ルコトヲ許サレマシタ。
一九四三年八月十四日カラ一九四三年十月二
十六日迄、訊問ノ爲メ延レ出サレタ時ヲ除イ
テ、此ノ取扱ヲ受ケマシタ。

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10.

十、私ハ一九四三年八月十六日午前九時頃初メテ訊問ニ連れ出サレマシタ。私ハ他ノ一室ニ連れテ行カレ、其處デ床ノ上ニ氣ヲ付ケノ姿勢デアグラヲカイテ坐ラサレマシタ。此ノ部屋ニハ一人ノ通譯ト六、七人ノ憲兵隊員ガ居リマシタ。私ハ收容所内ノ無電機機置及L・O・「マシユーズ」大尉トR・G・「ウエルズ」中尉ノ行動ニツイテ知ツテ居ルコトヲ尋ネラレマシタ。

私ハ此等ノ事柄ニ關シテ全く何モ知ラナイト言ヒマシタ。私ハ直チニ頭ト肩ヲ乘馬環デ隙ラレマシタ。私ハ再ビ同ジ質問ラウケ再ビ全く何モ知ラナイト言ヒマシタ。憲兵隊員ハ私ヲ押ヘツケ私ノシヤツヲ脱ガセ、火ノ付イタ煙草デ私ノ兩腕ノ下方ヲ焼キマシタ。私ハソレカラ主室ノ方ヘ歸サレ再ビ氣ヲ付ケデ坐ラサレマシタ。三日後私ハ又訊問ノ爲連れ出サレマシタ。私ハ同ジ質問ヲ尋ネラレマシタガ、ヤハリ私ハ無電機機置及他ノ將校選ノ行動ニ關シテ全く何モ知ラナイト言ヒマシタ。私ハ再ビ前ノ様ニ打タレ且焼カレマシタ。加之彼等ハ私ニ乗術ノ手ヲ用ヒ部屋中投ゲ飛ベシ、腕、頭、脚、足先等ヲネデテ非常ナ痛ミヲ與ヘマシタ。私ハ又主室ヘ連れ歸サレマシタ。一九四三年八月二十八日私ハ憲兵隊ニヨリ他ノ建物ヘ訊問ノ爲連れテユカレ前ノ訊問ノ時ト同ジ方法デ扱ヘレマシタコウ言フ扱ヒラシタ後、彼等ハ私ノ前ニ彼等ガ土

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11.

民カラ得タ證言ヲ差シ出シマシタ。コノ證言ハ私
ガ夜ラデオ部品ヲ得ル爲ニ收容所構内カラ外ヘ出
テキタコトラ示シマシタ。彼等ハ又收容所デ一將
校ガ所持シテキタ日記ヲ私ニ示シマシタ。此ノ日
記ニハ「ラデオセツト」ニ關聯シテ私自身及私ノ
助手「ミルズ」伍長及「スモール」伍長ノ行動ニ
ツイテノ情報ガ書カレテアリマシタ。
彼等ハソレカラ「ミルズ」及「スモール」ヲ部屋
ニ連れテ來マシタ。吾々一同ハ其處デ我々が收容
所デ「ラデオセツト」ヲ持ツテキタコトラ認メマ
シタガ他ノ將校ノ行動ニ關シテ全ク何モ知ラナイ
ト言ヒマシタ。日本兵ハ翌日午前三時迄我々ノ訊
問ヲ續ケマシタ。我々ハソレカラ主室ニ歸リマシ
タ。其ノ日後ニナツテ「ミルズ」ト「スモール」
ハ別々ニ訊問サレマシタ。彼等ノ證言ガ私が前日
ニシタ證言トイササカデモ異ルト、吾々全部ハ一
緒ニ殴ラレ、我々が一致シテキナイト日本兵ガ思
ツタ個所デ一致サセラレマシタ。コレハソレカラ
尋問ガ終ル迄約四日半ニ亘ツテ續ケラレマシタ。
「ラデオセツト」ニ關スル訊問ガ終ツタノデ私ハ
「マシユーズ」及「ウエルズ」トノ私ノ交渉ニ就
イテノ訊問ヲソレカラ引續イテ受ケマシタ。ソシ
テ私がソレヲ否定シタノデ私ハ又煙草ノ吸ヒ差シ
テ持問サレマタ。短カイ釘ガ私ノ指ノ爪ノ下ニ入
レラレ私ノ爪ノ肉ノ中迄打テマシタ。ソシテ私ハ

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角材ニ手首ヲ縛リツケラレ足ヲ後ニ出シテ地面ニ
膝ヲ付ケサセラレマシタ。一本ノ角材が踵ノ上ニ
置カレ二人ノ憲兵隊將校ガ足ノ自然ノ曲リ目デ出
來ル弓形ニ非常ナ壓力ガ加ヘラレル様ニ其ノ上デ
シーソーラシマシタ。

十一、約二分半ノ其ノ拷問ノ後私ハ意識ヲ失ヒソシ
テ、バケツノ水ガ頭カラカケラレテ氣ガ付キマシ
タ。其ノ虐待ノ後約四日間私ハ歩クコトガ出來マ
センデシタ。私ハ「マシユーズ」大尉、「テイラ
ー」軍醫、「ウエルズ」中尉、「メイザア」氏が
同様ナ虐待ヲ受ケルノヲ見マシタガ、「ウエルズ」
中尉ハ其レニ加フルニ米ノ拷問ヲ受ケマシタ。私
ハコノ拷問ガ行ヘルノヲ見マセンデシタガ、ソ
レガ行ヘルテカラ三時間以内ニ「ウエルズ」ヲ見
マシタ。私ハ「サンダワン」デハソレ以上ノ訊問
ヲ受ケマセンデシタ。

十二、十月二十九日私ハ他ノ一團ノ容疑者ト共ニ海
路、「サンダカン」カラ「クツチン」へ三百噸ノ
貨物船デ移サレ「クツチン」へ十一月二日到着シ
マシタ。「クツチン」着ト同時ニ我々ハ直チニ「ク
ツチン」刑務所へ送ラレマシタ。一九四三年十一
月二日カラ一九四四年三月八日ノ朝廷私ハ他ノ俘
虜ト共ニ「クツチン」刑務所ニ監禁サレテキマシ
タ。此ノ期間中我々ハ午前七時カラ午後九時三十

12.

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13.

分迄氣ヲ付ケノ姿勢デ坐ツテ居ラネベナリマセン
デシタ。我々ハオ互ヒニ話ヲスルコトラ許サレマ
センデシタ。此ノ期間中六回乃至八回私ハ連れ出
サレ訊問サレマシタガ然シ此ノ訊問ノ間亂暴ハ行
ハレマセンデシタ。食事ハ一日、八「オンズ」ノ
米ト匙二杯ノ野菜トカラ成ツテキマシタ。檻房ハ
南京虫ヤ虱ガウヨウヨシテ居リ我々ハ大イニ不平
ヲ述べマシタガソレヲ絶滅スル方法ハ何等トラ
レマセンデシタ。

十三、十二月ノ最後ノ週以降俘虜ノ組々ハ連れ出サ
レ、裁判ニカケラレマシタ。一九四四年二月二十
九日私自身「リカーズ」、「スモール」、「ミル
ズ」及「マツクダノー」ハ一箱ニ裁判ニカケラレ
マシタ。法廷ハ裁判長タル中佐、一人ノ大尉及一
人ノ少佐ノ判事席カラ成ツテキマシタ。檢察將校
ハ大尉デアリマシタ。

裁判長ノ眞下ニ席ヲ占メテ通譯ガ居リ、法廷書記
日本人準士官及衛生兵トガ居リマシタ。通譯ガ我
々ノ裁判ガ開始サレントシテキルト告ゲタ後私ハ
辯護將校ハ何處ニ居ルノカ尋ネマシタ。通譯ハ之
ヲ裁判長「中佐」ニ傳遞シマシタガ彼等ハ其レガ
面白イト思ツタノデ其ノ要求ヲ一種滑稽ナ態度デ
扱ヒマシタ。彼等ハ私ニハ辯護將校ヲ有スル資格
ガナイト言ヒマシタ。私が辯護將校ヲ持テ得ナイ
ノガ日本ノ法律デアリマシタ。吾々ハ何ノ罪名デ

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14.

裁カレルノカ告ゲラレマセンデシタ。

十四、ソレカラ裁判ハ判事席ノ各判事が各被告ニ二ツ宛ノ質問ヲスルコトニヨリ開始サレマシタ。彼等ハソレカラ彼等ノ前ニアル一件書類ト我々ノ答ヲ照合シマシタ。ソレカラ裁判長ハ何事カラ述ベ檢察將校ガ立チ上リ法廷ニ備合ニ長ク演説ヲシマシタ。彼ハ私ガ八年ノ懲役ヲ宣告サレル様要求シマシタ。我々ハ當時日本人ガ使フ或ル種ノ用語ニ精通シテキマシタノデ彼ガ私ニ八年ノ懲役ガ宣告サレル様要求スルノヲ理解スルコトガ出来マシタ。檢察將校ノ論告後、ソシテ法廷ガ閉廷スル前、私ハ判決ガ下サレル前ニ何か言フコトガアルカドウカト聞カレマシタ。ソコデ私ハ法廷ニ向ヒ吾々が「ラデオセツト」ヲ操作シタ只一ツノ理由ハ彼等ガ收容所ニ對シ提供シタ教導ガ間違ツテキタメデアアルコト。收容所内ノ士氣、特ニ病院ニ收容サレタ俘虜連ノ士氣ハ維持サレネバナラヌコト、私ハ自分ノ義務ト考ヘタコトト彼等モ同様ノ遠境ニアツテハ爲シタデアラウトコロノコトラ爲シタニ過ギスト言フコトラ話シマシタ。私ハ又裁判ヲ受ケテキル五人ノ人選ノ先任將校デアリ、關係シテキル他ノ人選ハ下士官デアアルコト及彼等ハ私ガ命ジタコトラ爲シツツアルニ過ギスコト等ノ事ハニ信ミ故ニ彼等ハ法廷ノ寛大ナル處置ヲ受ケルベキデアルト要求シマシタ。續イテ法廷ハ五分乃至十

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15.

分間ノ休延ニ入り、ソシテ再ビ歸廷シマシタ。我々ハ再ビ並ンデ法廷ニ入り、私ニハ十年ノ判決ガ下リマシタ。追加ノ二年ハ通譯カラ聞クトコロニヨルト私ガ傲慢デアルカラデシタ。准尉「リカーズ」ハ五年ノ懲役ヲ宣告サレマシタ。「ミル」伍長ハ二年、「スモール」伍長ハ十八ヶ月、「マツクダノー」軍曹ハ六ヶ月デアリマシタ。

十五、判決ノ後私ハ「クツチン」刑務所ニ歸サレ同ジ檻房ニ戻サレマシタ。一九四四年三月八日ノ朝吾々ハ「クツチン」ノ渡止場ニ送レテユカレ、約千噸ノ船ニ乗セラレマシタ。吾々ハ十九人デ皆、嘗テ軍法會議ニカケラレタ人達デシタ。

我々ハソレカラ後部船倉ノ船ノ片側ニ染ラレタ檻ニ入セラレマシタ。此ノ檻ハ丁度我々一同ガ寝テキル丈ケノ大サシカアリマセンデシタ。約三呎六吋ノ高サシカナク、我々が横ニナレル丈ケノ長サシカアリマセンデシタ。

ソシテ我々ノ丁度中央ニ大キナ廁ニヨリ占メラレタ場所ガアリマシタ。我々ハ二時間縛ラレテキマシタガ、ヤガテ彼等ハ我々ヲ解キマシタ。我々ハ一人ガ便所ニ行クノヲ許サレル以外ハ決シテ甲板ニ出ルコトヲ許サレマセンデシタ。吾々ハ三月十日夕方「シンガポール」ニ着キ、三月十一日朝上陸シマシタ。我々ハ「トラック」デ直接「アウ

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16.

トラム・ロード」刑務所ニ送レテ行カレマシタ、

(署名) A. G. ウェイントン

東京ニ於テ一九四六年十一月二十一日、余ノ面前ニ
於テ直署セリ。

(署名) 濠洲軍中佐

トーマス・P・モーネイン